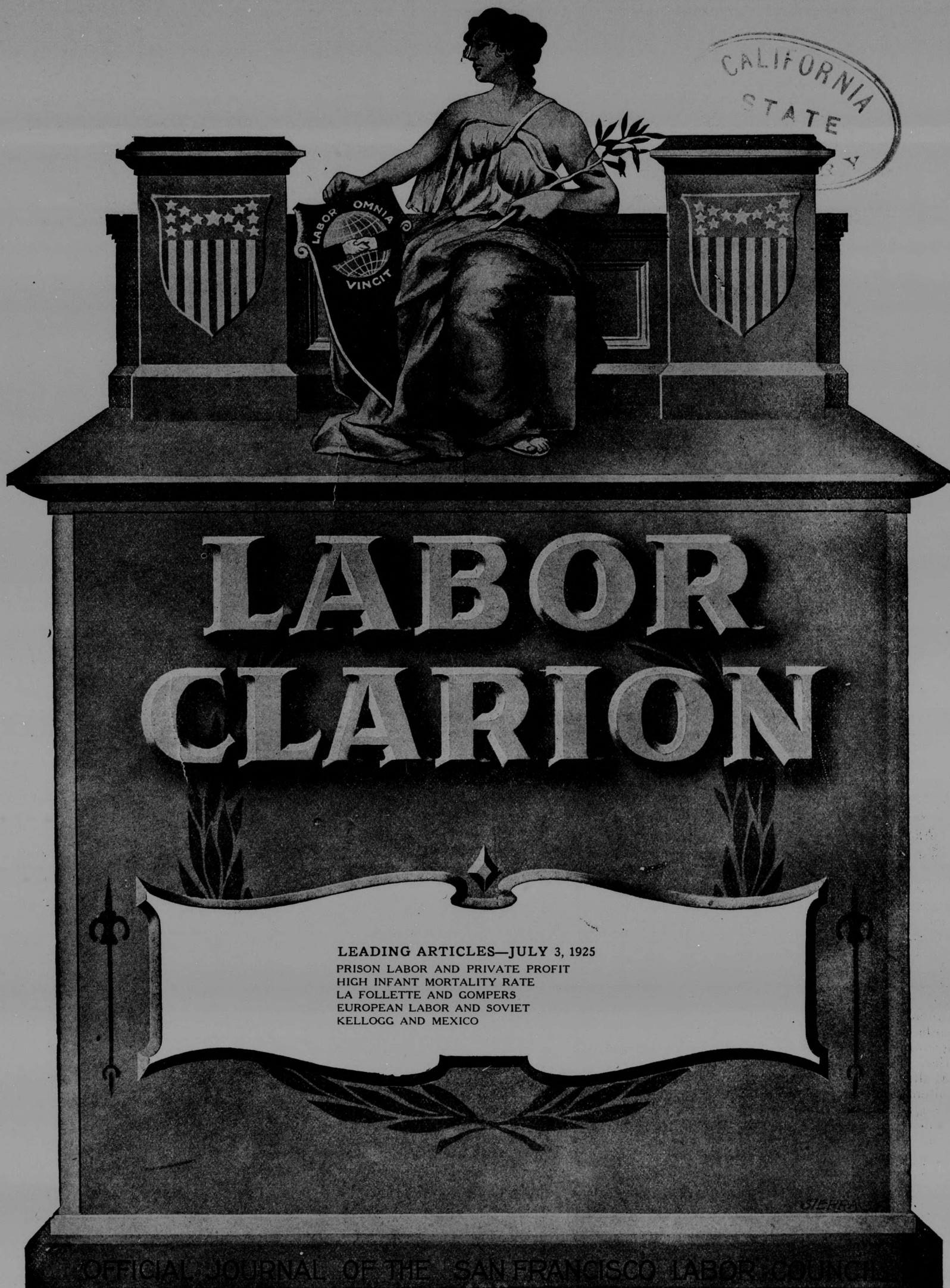


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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Jenny Wren Stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.  
Market Street R. R.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Phillips Baking Company.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

# Hale's

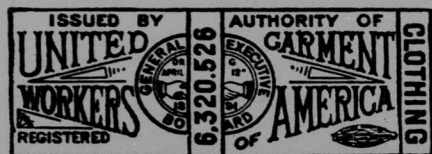
GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade  
COURTEOUS SERVICE  
BROAD ASSORTMENTS  
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH  
SAN FRANCISCO

## PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY AGAINST SICKNESS AND DISEASE

By seeing that this label is on the garments you buy, such as ready-made suits, shirts, overalls and work garments of all kinds.



Do not be deceived by imitation labels. Be sure that the serial number on the label is in the center, and not on the ends of the label. This label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only one recognized by the American Federation of Labor on ready-made suits, shirts, overalls and work garments. It is the legitimate label and stands for fair pay, reasonable working conditions and clean, sanitary factories. Without it you can never be sure that garments were not made in penitentiaries or sweatshops, under disease-spreading conditions. With it you get the assurance that your own or your family's health will not be endangered by garments manufactured amidst filth and by workers suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to be on the safe side except the precaution to look for the presence of the above bona fide label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Accept No Imitation or Substitute

**United Garment Workers of America**

Local Union No. 131,  
San Francisco, Cal.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Half Yearly Report

# THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

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the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 30th, 1925

### Assets—

United States Bonds and Notes, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$28,882,870.85), standing on books at.....	\$26,163,714.02
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	64,950,692.16
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	983,955.72
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value \$1,765,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$95,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund (value \$479,081.25), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks.....	10,134,239.43
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$102,232,604.33</b>

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$98,132,604.33
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,100,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$102,232,604.33</b>

GEO. TOURNY, President

A. H. MULLER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1925.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Deposits made on or before July 11th, 1925, will earn interest from July 1st, 1925.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1925

No. 22

-:-

## Prison Labor and Private Profit

-:-

Although every prison in the country has been built by prison labor, and ninety-nine percent of all convicts come from the working class, and all the evils of our prison system weigh heaviest on the producers, there is no other institution in our social life of which the common people know so little as the prisons.

Prisons are places of mystery, shunned by the average citizen, walled about with stone, barred with steel, and overhung with a sinister mist of secrecy and shame. Here are hidden the wrecks of our economic system; here we bury alive our misfits, delinquents and criminals who offend our sense of decency and make us unsafe and uncomfortable because of their unwillingness or inability to adjust themselves to the written and unwritten laws society has set up to govern itself and to secure protection and peace.

According to the data supplied by the United States Census Bureau there are at the present time more than two hundred thousand persons imprisoned in the penal institutions of this country. Some form of labor is absolutely necessary to preserve the life and sanity of this great army of convicts, and wardens and prison-keepers must find employment for them. With all of these thousands of helpless prisoners, whose labor is ripe for exploitation, and with them shut away from social supervision and conveniently forgotten by respectable folks, greed has found ways and means of entering our prisons and making enormous profits on the labor of convicts.

Prison labor for private profit is the live question for all tax-payers, and it cannot be shunted over to the politicians to handle, and the sooner citizens face the facts in the situation, the sooner we may solve the problems. Certainly nothing can be gained by hiding our heads in the sand.

Keeping pace with modern industrial progress the utilization of convict labor has advanced, crude and wasteful methods of a quarter of a century ago, to the most modern and efficient mass production. The old, slipshod, inefficient convict labor boss of other days has been replaced with the efficiency expert up-to-date factory methods. Twenty-five years ago convict labor contracting was a chaotic, hit-and-miss dog-eat-dog scramble between individual politician contractors, while prison factories were badly equipped, wretchedly managed, and they produced only goods of the lowest quality and salable to the least discriminating trade.

But this condition could not persist in our highly specialized and scientifically organized industrial world. The same social forces that produced the Oil Trust, the Lumber Trust, the Railroad Trust and the Banking Trust, have also created the Prison Labor Trust, and made it one of the mighty powers called the "Invisible Government."

Convict labor has never been a thing of which we as a people were proud or boastful. There have always been persons who opposed it as it developed. Free labor, particularly organized labor, has always hated and bitterly opposed all of our methods of utilizing convict labor because of its disastrous effects on the workers in any industry which it invaded.

Yet in spite of all futile objections the Prison Labor Trust has marched steadily forward until

today the production of prison-made goods is as scientifically organized, and as completely trustified and quite as profitable, if not more so, as any other great industry.

The Prison Labor Trust wields its influence in the "Invisible Government," controls politicians, shapes the policies of political parties, oils the wheels of political machinery, and "Sweetens" the editorial policies of many great newspapers. It retains eminent lawyers on its staff, floats its stock issues through reputable brokers, donates liberally to charitable, social service and prison reform organizations. It also maintains highly skilled publicity bureaus and well paid lobbies. In fact it does all the things other great trusts do, and in many instances, does them much better.

Members of organized labor, who have given thoughtful consideration to the subject, feel that perhaps the first count against prison labor for private profit is that it robs the free and law-abiding workers of employment. The exploitation of convict labor has been concentrated in a few industries, and naturally the workers in those trades suffer most, though the evil effects reach out into every industry including agriculture. The greatest concentration in convict labor is in the garment industries, work garments principally, and it is the garment workers who are suffering most from the invasion of prison made goods in the market.

One manufacturing firm and its subsidiaries, the Reliance Manufacturing Company, makers of "Big Yank" shirts, according to its advertising, made more than 16,000,000 work shirts in 1923, most of them produced in prison factories by convict labor. Other smaller units of the Prison Labor Trust possibly produced more than this number of shirts. And, in addition, millions of pairs of overalls, coveralls, workmen's trousers, children's overalls and playsuits and women's house dresses and underwear.

These many millions of garments made by convict labor went into the markets, and the last two years have been the worst in the garment industry in many years. The United Garment Workers of America and the International Ladies Garment Workers have faced greater problems in "short work" than ever before, and they are experiencing loss of membership, unemployment and hardships among their members. In the open shop garment factories "short work" has beaten down wages, brought back the evils of the little sweatshop and forced worse conditions than have existed for years. The competition of prison made goods is sapping the very life of the garment industry, and free factories are closing down in all the centers of production. Free garment workers are walking the streets by the thousands, but there is no unemployment in the prison factories. Thousands of convicts are busy making well known and widely advertised brands of prison made goods, and members of organized labor buy and wear them, with little or no thought of the social and economic effects.

It is stupid for men to rant about injustice and oppression and then leave unused the most powerful weapon known to this commercial age—buying power.

### HIGH INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

By International Labor News Service.

Low wages are responsible for high death rates among babies, the United States Children's Bureau has found from a series of studies in eight American cities and manufacturing towns. Where the mothers work, the death rate is still higher.

The studies were made from ten to fifteen years ago and have now been combined into one set of facts and conclusions, based on conditions in New England, Pennsylvania, and Middle Western cities and towns.

#### Higher Wages Cut Deaths.

Where the father made less than \$450, the infant mortality rate was twice as high as where the father made between \$850 and \$1,049. As the father's income increases, there is a gradual decrease in the rate of infant deaths.

The highest death rates by nationalities occurred among the recent immigrants. Portugese, French Canadian, and Polish even passed the death rate among negroes in the cities studied. Lack of acquaintance with American conditions caused some of this, but the chief reason, as borne out by the studies of the Children's Bureau, was the low wages of the father.

When the mother worked for wages, still more of the children died. Out of 1,000 children whose mothers worked away from home in the period before the child was born, 176 of the children died. If the mother worked for wages at home, 114 died. If the mothers did not work for wages, 98 died. Making all allowances, it appears that infant mortality was about 40 per cent higher when the mothers worked.

#### Low Wages Always to Blame.

The connection between low earnings and a high number of deaths of infants was found to exist regardless of the type of feeding, nationality, or a large number of children. Even a crowded home did not make so much difference.

Commenting on the report, the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference says:

"The main point seems to be that the poor do not have money enough to care for the mother during child birth and the infant's first year of life. They lack medical care and advice because they lack the money to pay for it.

#### Fathers' Poverty Kills Children.

"Because the fathers do not get a living wage, more of their children die. Their poverty kills their children.

"Behind this stands the denial of their right to organize and determine collectively by agreement with their employers the amount of their wages, the failure of the government to protect them in their right to a living wage and their right to organize, and the general failure of public opinion to bring pressure to bear upon employers who do not pay a living wage.

"That the United States is wealthy enough to pay a living wage, goes without saying. Our physical resources and mechanical equipment far exceed the demands of the population from the wages, salaries, and other such incomes that the bulk of them receive."



**LA FOLLETTE AND GOMPERS.****By Chester M. Wright.**

When the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor was in the making, Samuel Gompers quietly invited Senator Robert M. La Follette to address that gathering.

President Gompers didn't say anything about this invitation. In the way he had of sensing the time and the place and the thing to do, he had concluded that La Follette ought to come to Denver.

The war was over. None knew better the great sincerity of La Follette than Samuel Gompers. They had little in common during the war—little that they could work on together—but both men had an undying devotion to the well-being of men and women everywhere.

And so Samuel Gompers declared peace in America—peace between honest men fighting for progress and freedom. "The war is over," he proclaimed from the platform, in that commanding voice of his.

\* \* \*

La Follette came to Denver and there delivered one of the great addresses of his life.

President Gompers introduced him. La Follette was happy beyond words to express. His face was wreathed in smiles as he came to the platform. It was a reunion with men who knew him and whom he knew and loved.

"The Plimsoll of America," said President Gompers. Plimsoll was the great Englishman who established the safety line on ships so that they might not be overloaded and thus go down. He made one mark of safety for the men at sea. La Follette made another.

That was a dramatic day. The two men who were the two greatest living American exponents of human freedom stood together on the platform and faced the multitude.

\* \* \*

Gompers and La Follette had much in common. Both were fighters and both were idealists—dreaming, but standing always on solid ground. Their dreams were their advance guards.

Both understood the dramatic things in life and throbbed with the dramatic impulse. Both loved to plan and do the striking, startling thing. There are poses of both these men, as they faced the people, that will always linger in the memories of those who have known them.

Both had expressions of the face and gestures of the hand that were arresting, commanding, compelling—always to be remembered.

Both men loved human company and were ever looking for association with their fellow men. Both were genial, both were kindly and tolerant of men and their weaknesses and foibles.

Both men knew their Shakespeare and both had a secret longing in the years long since gone to be actors of the plays of the great Bard of Avon. What dramatic actors they would have been! But both were short of stature. Nature's prank robbed the stage that these men might play their part in the greater drama.

\* \* \*

Those who best knew both men are firm in their belief that when Samuel Gompers invited Robert La Follette to Denver—they were "Bob" and "Sam" to each other—he looked a long look ahead to the great campaign of 1924.

It was the instinctive stage-setting of both of them at work back in the days of that Denver convention.

And when the campaign came, with Gompers so stricken that he could no longer play his role physically, though his great mind shaped every major move of labor, the two men met.

They came together in the Senator's rooms at the Astor Hotel in New York. The souls of both of them swelled in ecstasy and joy. The great

army of Progress, they felt, was on the move. The hosts were on the march!

\* \* \*

The two men sat on a couch, their hands entwined in a great grip that was more than a grip of friendship. Their eyes shone—they almost shone through tears, for emotions ran high that day.

It was as if both men could see the citadels of a surrendering foe's stronghold just over the way. They saw the battle flags of freedom surging forward, irresistible, triumphant. Ah, they saw visions that day, in the last grand fight either of them was ever to make.

And how well they fought, seeing little of each other after that day, but speaking always of each other to their friends. "How is Sam?" was always La Follette's first inquiry when men of labor came to him.

It left them both tired and worn—that struggle did. And now both have gone where there are no more struggles. Each lived true to his ideals. And each served the great masses of the people and left to them the memory of a great example. Perhaps Sam and Bob somewhere are saying to each other somewhere today, "Well, we did our best."

**LATIN AMERICA JOINS IN PROTEST.**

Secretary Kellogg's recent note on the Mexican situation has not strengthened the United States in South America. The note was vigorously answered by President Calles of Mexico, who protested against what he termed an insult "to the sovereignty of my country."

Calles' position is sustained in a statement issued at Buenos Aires by the Latin-American union.

"If we admitted without murmuring that a foreign power could dictate to the government of a Latin-American country the manner in which its domestic problems should be resolved and the political tendency which should prevail in its public functions, threatening to provoke a revolution if it did not accept the orders received, we could not complain tomorrow, if in any situation equally grave to Argentina's national dignity, no brother people expressed its sympathy with us," the statement said.

"The Latin-American union, whose fundamental norm is the political solidarity of our people, extends to General Calles its fervent sympathy."

Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., made this comment on the Kellogg note:

"The unexpectedness of the statement from our secretary of state, together with an absence of specifications as to charges, except the general implication as to the responsibility of the labor movement, was mystifying and most disturbing. The American Federation of Labor has been in close touch with the Mexican Federation of Labor since its organization, and with deep gratification has watched its progress in constructive development. In the period in which has come its transition from a movement banned by Mexican law to a movement whose rights are prescribed in the constitution, there has been tremendous progress, accompanied by the sobering education of responsibility for constructive results.

"At the earliest opportunity I sought information from the secretary of state, urging upon him the deep interest of the American Federation of Labor in the welfare of the Mexican labor movement, and expressed apprehension lest revolutionary agencies, always ready to seek opportunity to overthrow constitutional government in Mexico, might receive inspiration and encouragement from the declaration that would lead to strife, civil war and chaos in Mexico.

"In my opinion it is unthinkable that our government should contribute to a situation that might lead to military intervention in Mexico."

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They guarantee that  
if the sewing ever rips  
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## DIVIDEND NOTICES

## ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

**THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth Streets**—For the half year ending June 30, 1925, dividends upon deposits at the rate of **four and one-quarter (4 1/4)** per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1925. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1925. **Special Notice:** Deposits made on or before July 11th will earn interest from July 1st.

DEWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

**THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California Street (and Branches), San Francisco**—For the quarter year ending June 30, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four and one-quarter (4 1/4)** per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1925. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1925. Deposits made on or before July 11, 1925, will earn interest from July 1, 1925.

A. H. MULLER, Secretary.

**BANK OF ITALY, Head office and San Francisco Branches**—For the half year ending June 30, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all Savings Deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1925. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1925. Savings Deposits made on the first business day of any month (or on or before the tenth day of January, April, July and October) will earn interest from the first of that month; deposits made after that date will earn interest from the first of the following month.

JAMES A. BACIGALUPI, President.

**ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Avenue and Broadway; Columbus Branch, corner Montgomery and Washington Streets**—For the half year ending June 30, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four and one-quarter (4 1/4)** per cent per annum on all Savings Deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1925. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from July 1, 1925. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, 1925, will earn interest from the 1st of July, 1925.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

**HUMBOLDT BANK, 783 Market Street, near Fourth; Bush-Montgomery Branch, Mills Bldg.**—For the half year ending June 30, 1925, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1925. Dividends not called for bear interest from July 1, 1925. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1925, will earn interest from July 1, 1925.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

## SHEEP DOGS AND PROGRESSIVES.

By Franklin Hichborn.

Out on the ranges, the one offense that is never forgiven in a dog is the killing of sheep. A dog detected in the killing of a sheep is regarded as a dog that will always kill sheep.

There is one offense that a progressive cannot commit and retain the confidence of the public. He cannot accept money from a public utility corporation for political services. Once he has accepted money from such a source, he is regarded as a man who will always take money, and his usefulness is gone.

## WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

Living costs would be reduced but for industrial wastes that total more than \$30,000,000,000 a year, according to William A. Gately of the federal department of commerce, in an address to retail business men. This loss is more than the American people contributed for Liberty bonds during the world war.

Mr. Gately emphasized wastes caused by excessive variety of products and he urged the business men to join with the department of commerce in the plan to standardize and simplify containers used for shipping goods. He said a government survey of six major industries showed an average annual waste of 50 per cent of raw materials and man power employed, and that fully one-third of the loss, or \$10,000,000,000, can be recovered through simplification and standardization.

"Industrial effort," he said, "should be concentrated only on those lines for which there exists an actual and consistent demand with an eventual reduction in costs for all concerned."

## EUROPEAN LABOR AND SOVIET.

By William English Walling.

European labor, represented by the International Federation of Trade Unions, will have nothing to do with the pretended labor unions forcibly set up in the place of all genuine labor organizations by the only employers of importance in Russia, the Soviet dictatorship. British labor has decided on federation with these Red unions even at the risk of smashing up the International Federation. A solemn word of warning from J. R. McDonald proves that the pro-Soviet sentiment in British labor ranks has actually gone so far as to threaten an international labor smashup unless they can have federation with the Communists. Here is what has happened:

1. The Communists in Great Britain, as in other countries, agitated for a "united proletarian front"—with the cynically avowed purpose either of controlling or of disrupting the unions. They demanded an "unconditional" conference between the alleged unions of Russia and the International Trade Union Federation (commonly called the Amsterdam International).

2. The Communists converted a majority of British labor to the "united front" and "unconditional" conference and the British delegates for a whole year have urged this Communist measure before the meetings of the International Federation.

3. The International Federation, after full and repeated discussions, turned down the Soviet-British pleadings and decided to accept the alleged Russian unions only if they agreed to accept the principles and methods of trade unionism.

4. The British decided on an unconditional conference of their own with the alleged unions (or anti-unions) of the Soviets.

5. The Communists greedily and promptly accepted the British offer.

6. J. R. McDonald, silent during an entire year of these intrigues, decided at last to speak, and issued the following solemn warning to the Soviet-made among his followers: "Any steps cutting us off from Amsterdam are steps to international disunity." Purcell, Bramley and the other pro-Soviet leaders had been so crazed by the propaganda for a united front with the Communist dictators of the Soviet that they were actually willing to throw over the legitimate labor unions of France and Germany.

French and German labor will never surrender to the Soviets, not even if the British secede from the International Trade Union Federation to form a new British-Soviet international. If they made such a surrender, it would mean that the French and German Communists would rapidly absorb or destroy their movements. They have had to fight the Red unions long and hard, often with physical means, in their own countries. They will never be so disloyal to international labor as to recognize such Communist organizations as genuine labor unions either in Russia or any other country.

It is immoral to desert in the face of the enemy. The union label has a moral claim on every unionist and his dependents.

**JULIUS S. GODEAU**  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER  
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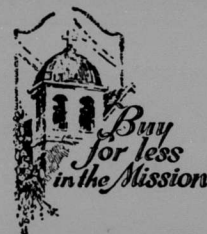
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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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authorized August 10, 1918.

**JAMES W. MULLEN**.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1925

Nearly all crimes are committed by persons whose time is not fully, or sufficiently occupied in useful or beneficial activities. In other words busy men are seldom criminals, while idlers fill our penal institutions. The remedy for crime, therefore, would seem to be the keeping of people as busy as possible in work or play.

A week from today at Dayton, Tenn., a trial that has attracted world wide attention because of the publicity given it by newswriters in search of sensational stuff for their papers will open, and it should be concluded in ten minutes, because the only question involved is as to whether Scopes violated a law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. The right of the accused to teach the theory of evolution outside of the public schools of the State is not an issue. However, his right to teach it in the public schools, after the representatives of the people passed a law forbidding its teaching therein, certainly should not be entertained by any rational citizen. The State certainly has the right to prescribe the curriculum for its schools so long as it does not include something that is in contravention to the Constitution of the United States. Scopes himself must be one of two things, a notoriety seeker or a simpleton unfit to be a school teacher at all.

The idea of organization is in the air. On every hand, and every day, we read of this, that and the other organization having sprung into existence with the purpose in view of bringing about better and more stable conditions in every conceivable line of endeavor. Therefore, when the worker organizes he is simply following an almost universally established rule, and in this regard he is acting wisely. If the worker were to remain unorganized while nearly all others were banded together he could not hope to be in a position to protect his interests. The fear is being expressed by some that we are getting over organized, and that organization is taking place in some lines where it would be better for society if there were no concerted action. That may be true, but even in that event, the fellow who fails to organize is sure to find himself in difficulty sooner or later, and to avoid this possibility the wise man will do the wise thing and get into the organization in his line of endeavor. There is absolutely no danger of labor being over-organized on the industrial field and for that reason the sensible worker will take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to tighten up the lines.

## Kellogg and Mexico

While the Secretary of State did not make it clear in his published statement just what he meant in the declaration concerning "unreasonable labor demands," it is becoming more apparent as the days go by that he was endeavoring to placate certain American and British interests who have large financial concern as to how the authorities of the Republic to the south of us interpret the Constitution and laws of their country.

The Mexican Constitution of 1917, which was drafted by a convention largely comprised of army officers, has an article devoted to labor and social welfare providing for the eight-hour day and seven-hour night, double pay for overtime work, with special protection for women and children in industry; equal pay for equal work; profit sharing, minimum wage, exemption from "attachment, recompense or discount"; the State Central Board of Conciliation; compulsory provision for sanitary housing for employees at rent of one-half of one per cent of assessed value, with labor centers, public markets and municipal entertainment, free from saloons and gambling houses, where factories are located in towns of a given size; employer's liability for accident and occupational diseases, the installation of sanitary, health and safety devices, right of organization and "lawful" strike and shut downs, subject to Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, settlement of conflicts between capital and labor by the Board, with penalties for refusing to submit or accept a decision, preference for labor claims, and encouragement for popular insurance, savings and building associations.

The big financial interests which have been in the habit of using Mexican labor in that country in any manner they have desired now find themselves up against a very different situation and naturally they do not like it and are prone to cry out against the "unreasonable demands" of a labor that finds itself in a position to actually make demands where heretofore it was absolutely docile and subservient because the laws of the country in years gone by were against labor in every particular. The will of the employer was supreme, and he could do just about as he pleased concerning wages, hours and working conditions. It is not, therefore, at all surprising to see the financial interests smarting under the sting of the changed situation. We experienced the same thing in this country when, through organization, labor became strong enough to assert itself in the different fields of endeavor. The thing that does bring surprise, however, is the fact that these interests have been able to induce the Secretary of State in his official capacity to take up their complaint in the manner in which he did recently and give serious offense not only to Mexico, but to nearly all of the South American republics as well.

The present administration in Mexico is fostering education and progress and in this way endeavoring to start the humble peon on his way to better things. It is a long step from the dregs of ignorance and poverty to enlightenment and decency, but unless the present deplorable conditions are to be continued indefinitely a start must be made somewhere and at some time, and the powers that prevail in Mexico now seem determined that that start is to be made right now. In this determination they will have the good wishes of decent people everywhere regardless of what the result may be upon the interests of those who place their own profits above every other consideration in life.

The organized workers in the United States are in close contact with the organized workers of Mexico and are in sympathy with their efforts to improve their conditions and will most certainly vigorously protest against the power of this country being used to coerce or intimidate them in their struggle for advancement.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Reports from Los Angeles are to the effect that all of the printing for the baseball club of that city is being done in non-union establishments, and Wrigley, owner of the club, also has his printing done in non-union shops. This would seem to indicate a disposition on his part to support the so-called American plan wherever possible.

Many members of unions who continually purchase non-union commodities in lines where the obtaining of the union label is not only possible, but particularly easy, would be very much offended if they were bluntly told that they were not real union men, but that is the truth of the situation. The member of a union who will not perform the simple duty of demanding the union label on purchases certainly cannot be classified as a good union man, because by so doing he is employing non-union labor just as surely as is the open shop employer. There can be no gainsaying this patent fact.

An alarmingly large number of prison made articles are being shipped into San Francisco and sold by our retail merchants to the people here without the slightest indication of the source of manufacture. We have a law in the State of California which prevents the products of our own penitentiaries coming into competition with those of free labor, yet millions of dollars annually go from this State into the coffers of those who employ the convicts of other States in manufacturing processes. The best way to be sure you are not one of the victims of this system is to see to it that the things you purchase bear the union label. Then there will be no cause for doubt in your mind.

## YOUR OWN BOSS.

Would you like to be your own boss?

Then try it on your own dollars. The dollar you earn is the dollar you own until you spend it.

When you have parted with the dollar it is not your dollar any more. You could boss it while you had it but not after you have spent it.

When you spend that dollar you are your own boss to this extent at least that you can spend it to employ yourself or to discharge yourself.

When you spend your dollar and all its "buddie" dollars that pass through your hands during the year, you are either going to spend it for union made goods or for non-union goods.

If you spend it for non-union goods you give employment in other trades to non-union workers who will not buy the product of your labor, thus you boss yourself and your dollars to discharge yourself by cutting down your working time.

When you spend your dollars for union label goods you support other union workers so they can buy the product of your labor and give you more days' work in the year. Thus you spend or boss your dollar to employ yourself.

The dollar you spend for non-union goods becomes your enemy the moment it leaves you. The dollar you spend for union label goods or to support fair concerns, keeps on working for you after it leaves you.

If you are not intelligent enough or earnest enough to boss your dollars in your own interest you do not deserve to be your own boss. Still you are your own boss just the same. The money you spend either hires or fires you. It is either for you or against you. Purchasing power is the biggest thing the worker has. Why not use it rightly?

The union label on an article guarantees absence of disease germs. Protect your health.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Spriggs—"Do you need any shoes?"

Mrs. Briggs—"No."

Mrs. Spriggs—"Neither do I. Let's go into this shoe store and rest while they try some on us."—Life.

Two strangers in a first class railway carriage had got into friendly conversation. The windows had just been let down on account of the closeness of the day, and the desultory chatter turned to the subject of ventilation.

"I make it," said one of the passengers, "an invariable practise to advise people to sleep with their bedroom windows open all the year round."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the other; "I perceive you are a doctor!"

"Not at all!" was the confidential reply. "To tell you the truth, strictly between ourselves, I am—a burglar!"—Woman's Viewpoint.

During the recent prohibition plebiscite in Ontario, a prominent Ottawa man, who is an ardent prohibitionist, was surprised by a visit at his office of his small barelegged son.

"Hullo, young man," the father said. "What brought you to town?"

"I was in a parade," the little boy said proudly.

"What parade?" asked the father.

"I don't know," he answered; "but I carried a big sign."

"What was on the sign?" asked the man curiously, and almost collapsed as his son replied:

"MY FATHER'S A DRUNKARD! I've got no shoes!"—Everybody's.

An angry lady rushed into the Marriage License Bureau. In her hand she bore a license. To the clerk she said:

"Did you, or did you not, issue this license for marrying me to Albert Briggs?"

"Yes. I believe we did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it," she demanded, "he's escaped!"—Holly Leaves.

Mandy, the colored laundress, picked up a magazine and began to turn over the pages aimlessly. Then she seemed to be fascinated by one of the pictures.

"Who dat woman, Miss Blank?" she inquired.

"That's Queen Elizabeth, Mandy," said Miss Blank. Mandy seemed to be stricken dumb. Finally she burst forth breathlessly:

"Am dat de Queen, Miss Blank? My land, what a homely woman! My land, what a ugly woman! Why, Miss Blank, that Queen ain't no better-looking than you is."—New York Sun.

Teacher—"Johnny, I'm only punishing you because I love you."

Johnny—"I wish I was big enough to return your love."—Black and Blue Jay.

Wife—"I think you might talk to me while I sew."

Husband—"Why don't you sew to me while I read?"—L. & N. Employees' Magazine.

Cop on Shore—"I'm going to arrest you when you come out of there."

Man in Water—"Ha-ha! I'm not coming out. I'm committing suicide."—Awgwan.

Mistress—"Why don't you light the fire?"

Maid—"Because there ain't no coal."

Mistress—"Why didn't you let me know before?"

Maid—"Because we 'ad some before."—Punch.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

In Paris the other day Camille Flammarion died at the age of 83, loved by millions all over the world. He was a great astronomer. But he might have been ever so great and the world never would come to love him just for that. He wrote many books in language that the masses of the people could understand and he brought to them the romance of the stars. They love him for that. He gave his life to his work and he died among his instruments.

\* \* \*

Thomas Riley Marshall died just a few days ago. He was a most unassuming man. When he was vice president he used to be sent to make speeches when the President or the Secretary of State could not go. Invariably he made fun of this speech making. He was a great idealist. He had a passion for democracy and he came to office during a great wave of democratic longing. One day he said, "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." It was a homely, humorous phrase, but it put into simple words a big idea. The people loved Tom Marshall because they knew the heart that was in him. He served quietly, faithfully, always.

\* \* \*

Samuel Gompers died a few months ago. Thousands came to mourn over his coffin. Millions mourned in their homes and in their work places. He had more actual power than most monarchs have ever possessed. He had power over men because men knew he was serving them. When he said, "Tom, I wish you'd do so and so," Tom did so and so because he had faith in the knowledge and the sincerity back of the request. When he said, "This is what I think ought to be done," it was a verdict of finality to millions for the same reasons. Samuel Gompers had power because he served the millions and the millions knew he always could be depended upon never to desert them.

\* \* \*

Woodrow Wilson is gone. He said, "Make the world safe for democracy." He visioned a great league of peoples going onward in peace and under self-government. He revived the faith of millions in their own strength and in their own dreams. He stood on a high hill flying their banner and they looked up with new life in their souls. Their hearts were crushed and they wept when he went to his last rest. For generations the poor and the dreamers will read the words of Woodrow Wilson and take fresh courage for the struggle.

\* \* \*

No age has given the world finer men than these, nor men more true and valiant. Our heritage is beyond computing. Always such men come to move the banner of progress forward. Rejoice in their deeds—and know that always men will rise up who will place truth and justice and loyalty above everything else in life, that always there will be those who see and understand beauty and those who will inquire into the mysteries of life and who will tell us in our own tongue of the wonders that they find. There is a goodness that transcends all of the little, narrow boundaries of littleness and bigotry and sham that lives on and drags the world on in its great, proud wake.

Loyalty that true unionists feel for the union label proves men are better than beasts. And in view of some movements, proof seems to be needed.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Plans for No. 21's participation in the Labor Day parade are going ahead in good order. Monday evening of this week a considerable number of the lady members responded to an invitation to meet in the assembly rooms of the union to formulate plans and offer suggestions for their participation in the union's activities on that date. Numerous suggestions were made and a general round-table talk was indulged in. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday, July 13, and it is hoped every lady will attend when it is hoped to formulate some plan for their participation in the celebration. During the latter part of last week Chairman Mappin, President Stauffer and Secretary Michelson visited all of the night chapels of the daily newspapers and issued personal invitations to those chapels to participate in the parade. Foremen of the different chapels very courteously allowed several minutes to tell the chapel members what was desired, and a great amount of good was done and a great amount of enthusiasm has been aroused by the visits. This committee will later endeavor to visit all of the larger chapels of the city and invite the members to be in line of march. The Labor Day committee feels that labor not only owes it to itself to show its strength on this occasion, when hundreds of thousands will line the streets to view the parade, but labor has a civic duty as well, in that we open the week of the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

On July 31, 1920, "Collier's, the National Weekly," printed an editorial, the opening paragraph of which read: "Every strike has been settled by men sitting around a table. Why not make this settlement BEFORE the strike begins"? Then it launched into a long discussion of the evils of strikes, compulsory arbitration and kindred subjects, and pledged its support to any movement that would minimize the danger of strikes and resultant loss to industry through strikes and lockouts. Yet it was not long thereafter that "Collier's" removed their publications from New York to Springfield, Ohio, and commenced their publication under absolute non-union conditions. Since that time the heads of the various crafts, including officers of the International Typographical Union, have sought to settle the differences between the Crowell people and the unions, but have met with no success, this firm evidently preferring to fight the laboring people of the country to settling their differences of opinion by friendly arbitration. Are you one of the subscribers to their various publications, who by your subscription pour money into their coffers to help break the cause for which you have labored and sacrificed so much? Are you going to continue that support or are you going to discontinue the publication until such time as the Crowell people see the light of their own utterances and agree to make a peaceable settlement with the printing crafts?

Ralph H. Thatcher announces that he has received the degree of "Doctor of Chiropractic" at the West Coast Chiropractic College, Inc., Oakland, and will shortly forsake the ranks of active

## BRING IT DOWN

Ambition without a savings account is like a rifle without a bullet. To bring down opportunity you must be prepared when it flies past. For your future, save each pay-day.

## HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
783 Market Street, near Fourth  
San Francisco, California

workers and enter the growing ranks of professional men.

Brown as an Indian and as happy as could be, W. P. Davis this week returned to his machine on the Daily News after two weeks spent at "Rainbow Camp" near Lakeport. He was accompanied by his wife. "Pat" reports "bull-head" fishing as excellent in the lake, but says the natives insist on calling them "cat-fish."

One of the finest pieces of printing which has come into this office in recent months was received last week from the Hansen Company, 942 Howard street. The outside of the folder was devoted to a "house-organ" talk on printing, while the inside of the folder contained color reproductions of gladioli and petunia blossoms, which were part of a catalog recently completed for a nearby seed farm.

Arthur Swanton of the Reeves chapel has just traded his old Chandler in and now is in possession of a fine new Cleveland touring car.

E. J. Gerlach, for many years foreman of the H. L. Beck chapel, is enjoying an extended tour of California via automobile. Mr. Gerlach should be in position to go practically any place on the Coast without reading a sign, due to the fact that for years the Beck plant has been preparing and printing the road maps for the California State Automobile Association.

Frank Haydock, San Francisco Monotype Composition Co. chapel, has returned from a trip to Yosemite Valley in his Cleveland car.

Word from W. S. Leslie is to the effect that he escaped from the quakes and slides in Montana and the Yellowstone country and is now touring British Columbia and the Northwest.

Louis Nordhausen, Isaac Upham chapel, is probably the only member of the union who has preserved intact souvenirs gotten out 25 years ago commemorating the first and second annual outing of the Employing Printers' Association of California, held at El Campo. The first such outing was held Saturday, May 19, 1900, and the second one year later. The programs gotten out for those occasions were in the forms of elaborate souvenir booklets, containing the names and pictures of the directors of the association, together with the program of speaking, music, athletic and aquatic events of the day. The souvenirs were filled with advertising of local printers, press rooms and bookbinders, Cases of liquor and bottles of select types of beverage occupied places of honor in the lists of prizes for the sporting events.

Many of the men connected with the association at that time are now among the most prominent printers of today, while some are retired and many of them have passed to the great beyond.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held on Sunday, July 12, at the Labor Temple. Considerable discussion is being given to the proposed changes in the laws, but from the opinions received by Secretary Springer, the majority of the members seem to be in accord with the laws as presented by the board of directors. The sick list of the society shows a slight decrease, although nine members yet remain on the list. W. R. Meredith, who has been ill in the East, has gone back to work. F. S. Carmona, who is now at Hot Springs, shows a slight improvement. The loan fund is in a condition to accept a few more borrowers. If you don't know why, ask Stright, Douglass, et al. Albert Springer, Sr., will be away a few days each week for the

next few weeks. Some one in his office will accept payments for the society during his absence and receipts will be mailed upon his return. New dues cards will be ready after the July meeting.

## Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

J. A. Morse, chief of the commercial squad, caught the midnight train for Seattle last Tuesday on the first lap of a three-week sojourn in the



**LIBERTY BANK**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

*You are welcome here*  
any time between  
nine in the morning  
and twelve midnight.  
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office      Branch  
Market at Mason      Mission at 23rd



**LACHMAN BROS.**  
Mission at 16th  
Phone Hemlock 3300  
**GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE**

8 BUILDINGS—30 FLOORS

**GOOD FURNITURE**  
**LOWEST PRICES**  
**LIBERAL TERMS**

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY  
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

**HOME FURNISHINGS**

**PAY AS YOU EARN**

The **A. COHEN** FURNITURE COMPANY  
2045 Mission St. Bet. 16th and 17th

**EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME**

**EASY TERMS**

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET  
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



**HEADLIGHT OVERALLS**  
UNION MADE

"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of all size of this well-known and well-made overall.

**DAVIS' DEPT. STORE**  
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND



Northwest. Jesse joins his son-in-law and daughter the latter part of the week for a ten-day tour by auto to Lake Louise, Mount Rainier and other points of interest.

W. A. Clifford deserted the assembly bank the first of the week in favor of his ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains for a couple of weeks or so.

F. A. Hutchison, one of the Marin County commuters and who spends most of his time looking after the summer resorts, and Mrs. Hutchison returned the first of the week from a week's tour to Yosemite National Park in their yellow Overland.

B. E. Noble of the ad alley, who made an unknown trip to Yosemite last week through these columns instead of R. H. Burrow, squared things off by taking a run up to Lassen County over the week-end to look at a ranch, with the possibility of becoming the owner.

H. C. Miner spent the past week in getting acquainted with the bay district, especially the foothills back of Berkeley, which he claims he inspected thoroughly.

C. Crawford, the ad alley swift, decided to give his fingers a regular rest the first of the week, so

he loaded his family and camping outfit into his gas buggy and started for Santa Cruz. After a few days' visit there Charles will start out for Yosemite and Lake Tahoe.

J. H. (Joe) Holland is on the disabled list, having contracted a severe cold. However, Joseph reported that he had some very good cold remedy with which to counteract it and hoped to be in condition to battle the editorial copy the first of the week.

L. E. (Pop) Fish is on an indefinite vacation, to consist mainly of rest and quiet. Pop's plans were interrupted somewhat by the disaster in the southern city and he left on Tuesday for Santa Barbara, where his daughter and family reside, to see if he could be of any assistance.

#### Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

By this time Jack Daigneault should be treading the sacred soil of his Britannic Majesty, as Jack headed for British Columbia a week or more ago when leaving on an extended automobile tour.

Night chapel members assembled at the call of Chairman A. O. Vann Friday evening to speed W. M. Davy, night skipper, on his way. A rousing rally ensued and at its conclusion "Wild Bill"

was gratified by the receipt of a box of perfectos and several pounds of pipe tobacco, which undoubtedly were meant to be consumed in mountain fastnesses, and Davy evidently so understood, for he made no attempt to light up around the shop, to the great relief of the crew, despite Vann's assurance that he bought the best union-made goods to be had. Mrs. Davy left with W. M. for the high Sierras on a month's outing, the pair going by automobile well prepared to camp and rough it.

If the married typos of the chapel pitied him, they manfully concealed it from Larry Hendricks when he boarded an Espee jitney for the City of Angels to claim one for his bride. Married or not, the boys one and all heartily congratulated him and wished every happiness to the newlyweds.

"It's not the work but the money I need," was "Fat" McCarthy's easily understood explanation of why he hit town so suddenly when he had fully intended staying away indefinitely. But, pish tush and a couple of tut tuts, any one knowing "Fat" knows he can get by without money anywhere as easily as Rockefeller could get credit at the Emporium.

No. 21's Labor Day committee resolved itself into a flying squadron to visit shops to urge lethargic prints to get into the parade that day. D. K. Stauffer, Leo Michelson and W. N. Mappin stormed the fort the other night, each of these big guns losing a barrage nicely calculated to jar lazy ones out of the trenches and into the open, where a thronging multitude may see the entire union membership.

## HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES

**\$35.00**

2554-56  
MISSION STREET

Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits  
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings  
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"

**JOHNSON'S**

**\$35.00**

Next to  
New Mission Theatre

## SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

**EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.**

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE  
**UNION  
LABEL**

On every one of these items

### An Investment of Over One Hundred Million Dollars in Bonds (Over 87% in U. S., State, County and Municipal Obligations)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION  
Head Office (San Francisco) and Branches

## BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

JUNE 29, 1925

### RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$131,829,092.36	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	83,364,593.56	\$215,193,685.92

United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$ 76,501,075.39	
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	14,922,141.45	
Other Bonds and Securities.....	12,054,433.55	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	675,000.00	

TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES.....		104,152,650.39
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$ 14,948,284.03	
Cash and Due from Other Banks.....	22,299,282.46	

TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....		37,247,566.49
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults (Ninety-four Banking Offices in sixty-five California Cities).....	8,288,480.05	
Other Real Estate Owned.....	829,451.64	
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptance.....	1,696,223.33	
Interest Earned—Uncollected.....	2,943,404.11	
Employees' Pension Fund (Actual Values \$193,312.77) standing on the Books at.....	1.00	
Other Resources.....	94,069.15	

TOTAL RESOURCES.....		\$370,445,532.08
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DEPOSITS: Savings.....	\$240,474,396.05	
Commercial.....	97,504,255.61	\$337,978,651.66

Dividends Unpaid.....	619,824.45	
Discount Collected but not Earned.....	67,889.40	
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts.....	1,696,223.33	

CAPITAL PAID IN.....	\$340,362,588.84	
SURPLUS.....	\$ 17,500,000.00	
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....	6,000,000.00	
Interest Earned but not Collected.....	3,639,539.13	
	2,943,404.11	

TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		\$370,445,532.08
All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted in above statement.		

### STOCKHOLDERS AUXILIARY CORPORATION

(The capital stock of this corporation is owned share for share by the stockholders of the Bank of Italy.)

Invested Capital, \$8,992,656.32

The Combined Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits of both corporations, including interest earned by Bank of Italy, but not collected,

\$39,075,599.56

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 563,925

Savings Deposits made to and including July 10, 1925, will earn interest from July 1, 1925

## "MASHIE"

*The Vacation Hat*

A new Lundstrom sports felt in colors of silver, champagne, nutria and battle. Roll it up and cram it into your suit case. It won't wrinkle. Union-Made Price \$5.00

*"Lundstrom"*

### HAT COMPANY

167 Powell St.	3242 Mission St.	1457 Fillmore St.
605 Kearny St.	1080 Market St.	226 W. Fifth St.
720 Market St.	2640 Mission St.	Los Angeles
26 Third St.		

Also Agents for Stetson

Quality First  
**UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY**

Telephone  
Market 1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars

**DEMAND THE  
UNION LABEL**



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of June 26, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present excepting Financial Secretary J. J. McTiernan, who was excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Office Employees, Thomas Riley, S. J. Rosenblum, Wm. A. Granfield, Andrew J. Geggus, Wm. T. Bonsor. Retail Shoe Clerks, F. A. O'Brien, W. J. Beck, F. J. Donworth. Typographical, C. M. Baker, H. R. Calhan, C. K. Couse, H. Heidelberg, G. S. Hollis, G. H. Knell, J. W. Mullen, J. M. Scott, G. A. Sheridan, D. K. Stauffer. Delegates seated. Additional credentials: Stationery Firemen, James Coulsting, J. D. Shea, L. J. Walsh. Street Carmen No. 518, C. E. Johnson, vice Guy Smith; and two additional delegates, Mike Moore, Abe Reznick.

**Communications**—Filed—From Janitors No. 9, stating that Scottish Rite Auditorium is unfair to their union. From Mailers' Union No. 18, inclosing check for \$10.00 towards the Yorke Memorial Fund. From Riggers and Stevedores Union, announcement of a vigorous organizing campaign. Communication from Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, relative to people working for the City and County of San Francisco, and living in other counties.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Building Service Employees No. 9, requesting assistance in unionizing the janitors employed in the Pacific Building, where nine organizations hold their meetings.

Referred to Committee on Hetch-Hetchy—From the President of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copies of letters which had been forwarded to the President and the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the Hetch-Hetchy question now pending before the United States officials.

Resolutions were submitted by the Committee

on Hetch-Hetchy, requesting the Council to respectfully urge the Secretary of the Interior to hold open hearing so that all interested parties will be permitted to state their views concerning the contract for the sale of Hetch-Hetchy Power. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

### Resolutions read:

WHEREAS, Palpable endeavors are being made to rush through to actual execution the deal whereby the Pacific Gas and Electric Company gains possession of the entire power output of the public Hetch-Hetchy project on terms which gravely jeopardize the city's rights while paying excessive profits to the power corporation; and

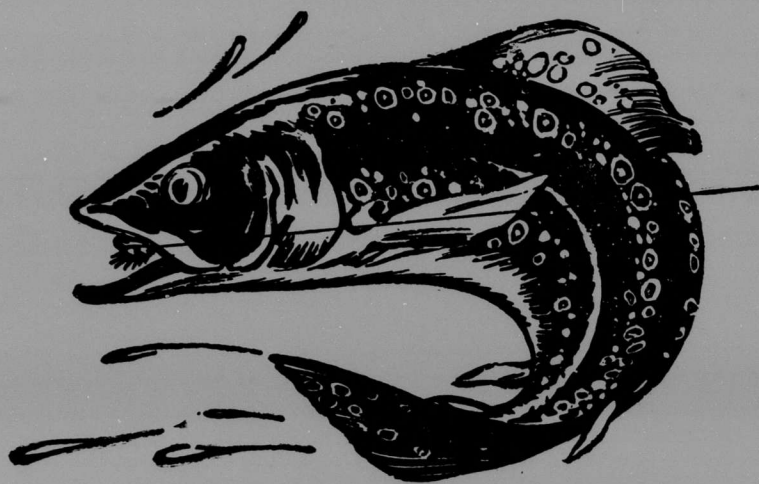
WHEREAS, To this end the assistance of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, an avowed opponent of public ownership, has been secured in the endeavor to secure an immediate ruling by Secretary Work of the Interior Department before the opponents of this outrageous deal have had an opportunity to present their case; and

WHEREAS, An assistant engineer and assistant city attorney have gone to Washington to urge favorable action and present arguments in behalf of said contract, while no representative of the opposing view is being granted the opportunity to advance arguments against the adoption of the contract; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council has been consistently on record for many years past in favor of municipal distribution of this power, and now recognizes that if the power be turned over to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, as this contract provides, it will become well nigh impossible for municipal distribution to be attained; since the corporation will fight at every turn to make the arrangement permanent:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby respectfully urge and request the Secretary of the Interior that open hearings be held at which all interested parties will be permitted fully to state their views concerning this contract providing for the sale of Hetch-Hetchy power; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San



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Francisco Labor Council does hereby express its firm disapproval of said contract; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, and the press.

**Reports of Executive Committee**—In the matter of the appeal from the Riggers and Stevedores Union, same was laid over for one week. In regard to the communication from the Upholsterers Union relative to the Sultan Manufacturing Company, the matter was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of securing a conference between the parties in interest. Committee submitted resolutions in memory of our late brother Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which on motion were adopted. Report concurred in.

Resolution reads:

WHEREAS, Members of organized labor in San Francisco have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Warren S. Stone, General President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Brother Stone made his mark in the labor movement of America, not only as a most capable organizer and executive of his own national organization, but also as the chief originator and founder of a movement to direct the activities of the workers into a new field of operation, namely the field of finance, credit and investment; and

WHEREAS, His success as manager of the Brotherhood's Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, has demonstrated the practicability and soundness of his ideas, and the result of his activities in this new line of endeavor will have a tremendous influence upon the future course and development of the organized labor movement here and in other countries, as it aims to mobilize the resources and savings of the workers to enable them gradually to furnish, influence and control credit and capital required by industry, an ideal well worth striving for and which is destined more and more to take concrete form with the advancement of labor in organization and intelligence; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, this nineteenth day of June, 1925, that we mourn deeply the loss of Warren S. Stone, chief of the Locomotive Engineers, that we tender profound sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and associates; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes, and copies thereof forwarded to his family, his national organization, and to the labor press.

**Reports of Unions**—Auto Mechanics—Business good; are making progress; requested all delegates to have their repairing of autos done before Saturday noon. Federal Employees—Will parade on Labor Day; expressed their condolence on the death of Senator La Follette. Lumbermen—Business slack. Tunnel Workers—Will organize the workers doing tunnel work. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the label when making purchases. Carmen—Will parade on Labor Day; have pledged \$1,000 to the Yorke Memorial Fund. Cap Makers—Making progress organizing; have put the label in the Sunset Cap Factory. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the clerks' button when making purchases.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of resolution relating to the strike in China, recommended the annexed resolutions for adoption. In the matter of appeal from the Unionist Guild requesting donations for strikers in China, recommended to refer same to the Executive Committee for investigation. Report concurred in, and the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

WHEREAS, According to press reports, Chinese workers in China, employed in mills, factories and stores owned and operated by non-Chinese or "foreign" owners, are now on strike in order

to improve their working conditions, which are the worst existing anywhere under modern capitalistic conditions; and

WHEREAS, Under existing treaty and extra-territorial rights foreign armed forces may be used simply to protect the lives and property of nationals, but have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the natives of China, and for that reason have no right to intimidate and coerce strikers by force to submit to the terms of foreign employers, as foreign troops are now reported doing in China; and

WHEREAS, The American labor movement is unalterably opposed to the use of military for the suppression of strikes, and sympathizes with the Chinese workers in their present efforts to raise their standard of living and working conditions to the level of our own, an ideal that should appeal to the workers of both countries; and

WHEREAS, Our Chinese exclusion law is based solely upon the principle of protection to American labor from competition with poorly paid and exploited coolie labor, and such policy is equally opposed to the location of foreign manufacturers and producers in China for the simple purpose of evading paying living wages and giving humane working conditions to those producing goods for the world's market; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we emphatically protest against the use of foreign troops for the suppression of strikes in China, and that we demand from Congress and the American government such action as will prevent foreign manufacturers, merchants and ship-owners from exploiting the workers of China and other manufacturing countries by locating their factories in a country where the workers have not been able to secure an adequate wage and proper working conditions and therefore are being used in unfair competition of production and trade for the sole benefit of international capitalists and profiteers; and further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President, the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and to the press.

**Unfinished Business**—Supervisor Richard Welsh addressed the Council and explained in detail the operation of the law regarding the formation of Bridge and Highway Districts; and in conjunction therewith an opinion rendered by the City Attorney was read. Moved that the Council endorse proposed plan and steps to form a Bridge and Highway District for the opening of the Golden Gate. Motion carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Report of Labor Day Committee**—Committee submitted a very lengthy report which was read and on motion placed on file. Committee will meet Saturday evening, July 11, 1925.

**Receipts**—\$253.85. **Expenses** \$157.85.

Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of Affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

William was thirsty for knowledge and interesting facts shone like jewels in his brain. "I read today," he said to Michael, "of the wonderful progress made in aviation. Men can now do anything—absolutely anything—a bird can do."

But Michael was tired of wonders—he was more matter of fact. "Is that so?" he answered. "Well, when you see an airman fast asleep, hanging onto a branch of a tree with one foot, I'll come and have a look!"—London Answers.

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Donlan of the Printing Pressmen, George Edwards of the Musicians, Francis Gormley of the Structural Iron Workers, Jesse Pratt of the Pictorial Painters, Benjamin Lennett of the Cooks, Vernon G. Regnier of the Marine Engineers, Frank Anderson of the Miscellaneous Employees.

The thirtieth annual picnic of the Letter Carriers will be held in California Park, near San Rafael, on Sunday, July 5th. The proceeds will go to the sick and death benefit fund. Five hundred game and gate prizes have been provided by the committee in charge of arrangements, among them being a round trip ticket to British Columbia and a radio set. Admission to the park is fifty cents, and the program insures something to suit every taste.

Because of the fact that Saturday of this week will be the Fourth of July there will be no meeting of the Labor Day Committee. The next meeting of the Committee, however, will be held on Saturday evening, July 11th, and it is hoped that every member of the Committee will be in attendance as some very important decisions are to be made at this meeting. Many members of the Committee have not been attending the sessions, and it is hoped that they will begin to lend a hand in the preparations and detailed arrangements.

After a week's investigation into reports concerning the boycott and strike situation in China,

the San Francisco Labor Council passed a resolution at its last meeting "emphatically protesting against the use of foreign troops for the suppression of strikes in China," and directing that copies be forwarded to the proper officials in Washington.

Painters' Local 1158 has nominated Fred Harris and A. H. Kesell as the two delegates to attend the international convention of painters at Montreal in September. J. V. Morris was named as alternate. The election will be at a special meeting called for Friday night by T. J. O'Connor, secretary.

The outdoor frolic of the Ferry-boatmen's Union at Neptune Beach, July 18, will be one continuous round of pleasure. A bathing beauty contest will feature the day. This will be restricted to members of the union and their wives and daughters. It will carry a valuable prize. After negotiations extending over the last two months, the union has signed an agreement with the Northwestern Pacific Company, covering working conditions on its ferries, according to Reid, who said that a similar agreement had already been signed with the other ferry companies.

The Labor Council last Friday night endorsed the plan to form a bridge and highway district for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the Golden Gate, preferring a publicly owned bridge over one privately owned and operated for profit.

Incumbent officers of Waitresses' Union No.

48 were retained in an election just closed. Those who will serve in 1925 are: Marguerite Finkenbinder, president; May Beck, vice president; Maud Hardy, minute clerk; Laura Moleda, financial secretary; Lettie Howard and Mary Everson, business agents; Minnie Valgreen, inside guard; Billie Britt, Pearl Perry and Sadie Martin, trustees; Laura Molleda, May Beck and Marguerite Finkenbinder, delegates to local joint board; Martha McCox, Nellie Hooper, Irene McDowell, Christine Parker and Eva Sanders, executive board; Marguerite Finkenbinder, Mary Everson, Laura Molleda, Lettie Howard, Nellie Hooper, Maud Hardy, Gussie Neubert, Martha, McCox, Della McAdams and Mary Swenson, delegates to the Labor Council; Laura Molleda, Marguerite Finkenbinder and Mary Everson, delegates to the Northern District Council, California State Federation of Culinary Workers.

Lumber handlers and dock clerks have been invited to affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Association by Alexander McNally, special organizer, now conducting a campaign in the Bay area. Reorganization of the warehousemen is also a phase of the movement. The I. L. A. expects to bring about 12,000 workers into union ranks through the present drive.

Stanley Roman, former organizer for the Barbers' Union, is now at Cobb, Lake county, working, fishing and swimming. He will return to the city in the fall.

### YORKE MEMORIAL.

The Municipal Carmen's Union, Division 518, has subscribed \$1000 to the "Father Yorke Memorial High School" campaign. This was the substance of a resolution passed by the union and forwarded yesterday to the memorial campaign. The communication declares that the union has set \$1000 as a minimum, but expects to far exceed this mark.

The meeting of the carmen for the purpose of raising funds for the Yorke Memorial was held last Thursday in the Labor Temple. Addresses eulogizing the life of the late Father Yorke and his staunch support of organized labor were made by Thomas Miller, Martin Crowe, Joseph Blanchard, Cornelius Ring and Daniel Hanly. The subscription resolution was passed unanimously with great acclaim.

### TAX PUBLICITY UPHELD.

The government has lost its suit to keep secret the amount of income taxes paid and the names of taxpayers.

The United States supreme court unanimously reverses the decision of the commissioner of internal revenue that the publication of the names and amounts paid is illegal. Officials of the treasury department endeavored to keep this information secret, but the supreme court said:

"Information which everybody is at liberty to acquire and the acquisition of which congress seemed especially desirous of facilitating, in the absence of some clear and positive provision to the contrary, can not be regarded otherwise than as public property."

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